



---

# ROYAL STUDIES NETWORK

---

## PROGRAM

**Kings and Queens 2020 E-Conference  
“The Transformative Impact of Monarchies”**

*Sous le Haut Patronage de son Altesse Royale  
le Grand-Duc Héritier*

**“Under the Auspices of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Hereditary”**

Day 1: Wednesday, July 1, 2020.....	3
Day 2: Thursday, July 2, 2020 .....	5
Day 3: Friday, July 3, 2020.....	8
Moderators.....	10
List of Panels .....	11
Presenters & Speakers .....	12
Appendix: Do's & don't .....	40

## DAY 1: WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 2020

### 09:00 AM Opening & Keynote

Thierry Leterre: welcome to the E-Conference!

Ellie Woodacre: Opening of the 2020 Kings and Queens Conference

#### Keynote Speaker:

Guy de Muysen      The Grand Duchy's arduous journey from an absolute monarchy in 1815 to the present day democracy.      (prerecorded)

### 10:00 AM Panel 1 — Monarchy as Image of transformation

Moderator: Koldo Trapaga Monchet

Christine Morgan      The Queenmaker: The Melusine Myth as Social Warfare.      (prerecorded)

Paige Emerick      The Transformation of Royal Progresses and Royal Image in Britain, 1760-1830.      (prerecorded)

Inês Olaia      A feeling of sadly longing: King Duarte of Portugal and the "Portugueseness" of saudade      (live)

### 11:30 AM Panel 2 — Monarchies and economic transformations

Moderator: Lars Cyril Nørgaard

Charlotte Backerra      Transforming Hesse: Dynastic Division and Economic Changes.      (live)

Cathleen Sarti      Queen Dorothea and the Kalmar Union Monarchy, Economy, and Personal Union.      (live)

Koldo Trápaga Monchet      The politics of the natural resources: the governance of the Portuguese royal forests.      (prerecorded)

### **1:00 PM Pitch a Project**

One of the features of the Kings & Queens series is that it has been a great platform for collaboration and has sparked many publications and projects. As we've done in previous years, we are offering a session where people can advertise projects or put out ideas for potential projects or publications to attract collaborators and contributors. If you want to take part, email us and we give everyone who would like a chance to pitch their project a slot to speak. If you have any material that you'd like us to circulate to attendees, send that in your email and we can put that on the event page. We will also have open discussion at the end of the session as well to brainstorm any possible new initiatives for the field.

### **3:00 PM Panel 3 — Monarchies and modernizations**

Moderator: Charlotte Backerra

Flavien Bertran de Balanda 1815-1848 : modernizing monarchical legitimacy. (prerecorded)

Cinzia Recca “The greater the gift and the greater their merit”: the creation of a modern colony within the Kingdom of Naples: The Real Colony of San Leucio (1777- 1789). (live)

Elena Christiane Teibenbacher The good “Batjuška Tsar” and the “Europeanizing Emperors”. (live)

### **4:30 PM Panel 4 — Transforming Queens in Early Modern England**

Moderator. Cathleen Sarti

Saunders Amy Invisibility and Memory: Stuart Queens in Heritage. (live)

Johanna Strong Protestant Memory of a Catholic Queen: Mary I's Political, Religious, and Gendered Legacy (live)

### **5:30 PM Closing Day 1**

## DAY 2: THURSDAY, JULY 2, 2020

### 9:00 AM Panel 5 — Governing her royal status. The Queen’s Households of the Iberian Kingdoms during the Late Middle Ages.

The Queen’s Household is a public body made up of a large number of men and women at the service of the king's wife, through which she expands her authority both in the courtly environment and at the Queen’s Lands. This complex structure offers the queen the possibility to govern and, ultimately, to lead an important group of people who accompany her in her day-to-day life, in court and in her travels throughout the kingdom. It is also a public body capable of evolving as the queen’s reign and, consequently, the different power strategies that are built around the queen can be appreciated. Through the study of the Queen’s Household it is possible to observe the common behaviour patterns that can be seen between the different kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula.

This panel aims to analyse some of the main aspects that characterize the Queen’s Household in the kingdoms of Portugal, Castile and Aragon in order to understand the Queens behaviour through her servants, and how the Household is governed.

This panel proposes to explore the functioning of the Queen’s Household through different perspectives and territories, and appreciate the role played by the queen in the development of her Household. Consequently, it will be possible to observe the meaning that the Household has in the courtly representation of the queen, as well as the possibilities that it gives her to strengthen her political position. On the other hand, we will also reflect about the difficulties presented by its government and administration, both in relation to the economic costs of maintaining this body, or the problems it poses in living together with other power structures of the kingdom, and how difficulties are resolved by the monarchy. All this will lead us to reflect on the level of independence that the queen possesses at the head of her Household or if, on the contrary, it is a joint program, in which the sovereign also has the possibility to influence and determine their internal rhythms. Thus, we will be able to ask us about the Queen's leadership in the courtly environment in the Late Middle Ages.

Moderator: Elena Woodacre

Diana Pelaz Flores	The Impact of the Queen’s Household on Castilian Cities through the Parliament minutes (14th-15th centuries).	(live)
Lledó Ruiz Domingo	What was the power of money? Leadership dynamics and internal modifications of the Queen’s Household in the Crown of Aragon, the case of Violante of Bar (1387-1396).	(live)
Manuel Santos Silva	“All the queen’s men and women”: Portuguese queen’s households and power (13th-15th centuries).	(live)
Maria Barreto Dávila	Becoming the king’s mother. Agency and representation in the household of Beatriz of Portugal (1495-1506).	(live)

### 10:40 AM Panel 6 — Depicting Monarchs

Moderator: Cinzia Recca

- |                     |   |               |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| Cassandra Schilling | Ladies of the Hall: The Relationship between Beowulf's Queens and Society.                                | (prerecorded) |
| Matthew Firth       | Kings, Poets, and Outlaws: Royal Admonition in the skáldasögur.   | (live)        |
| Liya Okroshidze     | European monarchs of the 14 <sup>th</sup> century and their influence on the development of the portrait. | (prerecorded) |

### 12:15 PM Publisher's/Editor's Forum

A key aspect of any conference is interaction with publishers to see what new publications are forthcoming, look for publication opportunities and network with publishers and editors. We aim to recreate that in this session where we will have short presentations from three major publishers (Routledge, ARC/AUP and Palgrave Macmillan) to highlight new work and publication opportunities in royal studies focused series as well as the Royal Studies Journal.

### 2:00 PM Panel 7 — The Importance of Not being Earnest: Transgressions and Transformations in Premodern Court Cultures

This panel will explore the ways in which three members of three premodern European royal houses, two queens-consort and the younger brother of an absolute monarch, used their positions to transform, sometimes transgressively and subversively, their respective court cultures and, in some instances, the wider cultural life of their realms. They had diverse and quite specific socio-political and cultural motivations for their actions, which enabled them to cement their individual networks of influence and power.

Moderator: Lledó Ruiz Domingo

- |                        |   |        |
|------------------------|---|--------|
| Zita Rohr              | Transforming and 'Humanizing' the Late Medieval Crown of Aragon: Violant de Bar, dona afeccionada al luxe and Joan I, l'Amador de la Gentilesa.                       | (live) |
| Jonathan Spangler      | A Civilizing Process for Monsieur: The Transformation of the Second Son in the Monarchy of France, 1560s-1780s, from transgressive rebellion to creation of wonders". | (live) |
| Elena (Ellie) Woodacre | "Transforming from Duchess to Queen with bling: using 'luxe' and court culture as vehicle to reinforce family networks and queenly status.                            | (live) |

**3:30 PM      Panel 8 — Queenship and religious transformation**

Moderator: Thierry Leterre

Alexander L. Korzinin & Vladimir Shishkin	Queen Anna Yaroslavna in the formation of the ecclesiastical household of France.	(live)
Lars Cyril Nørgaard	Paul Godet des Marais spiritual director of Louis XIV's secret wife.	(prerecorded)
Alexandra Ziegler	“Saints Have No Need for Crowns: Piety, Power, and Portraits of Women at the French Court”.	(live)

**5:00 PM      Closing Day 2**

## DAY 3: FRIDAY, JULY 3, 2020

### 9:00 AM Panel 9 — 17<sup>th</sup> century transformations

Moderator: Jonathan Spangler

- |                              |   |        |
|------------------------------|---|--------|
| Michael Bregnsbo             | Absolutism in Denmark 1660 and Its Radically Transformative Political, Social and Institutional Impacts.                      | (live) |
| José Eloy Hortal Muñoz       | The changing role of the Royal Sites at the dynastic ceremonies of the seventeenth century: the case of the Spanish Monarchy. | (live) |
| Giuseppe Eliszezynski Mrozek | A new valido for Philip IV: the Kingdom of Naples between Olivares and Haro.  | (live) |

### 10:30 AM Panel 10 — Royal Presence female imaginaries

Moderator: Giuseppe Mrozek Eliszezynsk

- |                    |  |               |
|--------------------|--|---------------|
| Heta Aali          | Uses and Abuses of History in the Representations of the Early Nineteenth-Century French Royal Women.                        | (live)        |
| Theresa Earenfight | A Short Lesson in Queenship from Catherine of Aragon to her Daughter, Mary.  | (prerecorded) |
| Camilla Kandare    | From Queen in Rome to Queen of Rome: Queen Christina of Sweden and the transformation of female presence at the Roman Court. | (live)        |

### 12:00 PM July RSJ Prizes & K&Q10

On our final day we will announce the winner of the biennial RSJ Book Prize. We will also be announcing the theme for K&Q10 next year--the organizer Dr Lucy Dean will be on hand to tell you more about the plans for the next conference, which will be held in Scotland and hosted by the University of Highlands and Islands.

**2:00 PM Panel 11 — National and international scenes of power for the 18<sup>th</sup> century French monarchy**

Moderator: Diana Pelaz Flores

- Ainoa Chinchilla Galarzo From the rupture to the alliance: the transformation of Spanish-French diplomatic policy in the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. (live)
- Sean Patrick Marrs Royal Power and police surveillance in revolutionary Paris. (live)

**3:00 PM Panel 12 — The Transformation of Queenly Power in Medieval England and France**

Moderator: *Tbc.*

- Catherine Capel Queens as Military Leaders: A Transformation or Extension of their Feminine Body? (prerecorded)
- Emily Lalande The Last of the Valois: Marguerite de Valois as the Transitional Figure between Valois and Bourbon Dynasties. (prerecorded)
- Katia Wright The Transformation of Lands and the Transformation of Power: Isabella of France and the Fluctuations of her Property. (live)

**4:30 PM Closing Keynote & Closing remarks**

**Keynote Speaker:**

- Philippe Poirier Monarchy and democracy. (live)

**5:15 PM Launching of The Routledge History of Monarchy**

The Royal Studies Network is proud to launch The Routledge History of Monarchy (<https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-History-of-Monarchy-1st-Edition/Woodacre-Dean-Jones-Rohr-Martin/p/book/9781138703322>). Please join us for a short presentation on the book's companion website, and a roundtable discussing the book and the history of monarchy in more general. After the presentations, we invite questions from the audience.

## MODERATORS

### Day 1: Wednesday, July 1, 2020

10:00 AM Panel 1 — Monarchy as Image of transformation

Moderator: Koldo Trapaga Monchet

11:30 AM Panel 2 — Monarchies and economic transformations

Moderator: Lars Cyril Nørgaard

3:00 PM Panel 3 — Monarchies and modernizations

Moderator: Charlotte Backerra

4:30 PM Panel 4 — Transforming Queens in Early Modern England

Moderator: Cathleen Sarti

### Day 2: Thursday, July 2, 2020

9:00 AM Panel 5 — Governing her royal status. The Queen's Households of the Iberian Kingdoms during the Late Middle Ages.

Moderator: Elena Woodacre

10:40 AM Panel 6 — Depicting Monarchs

Moderator: Cinzia Recca

2:00 PM Panel 7 — The Importance of Not being Earnest: Transgressions and

Moderator: Lledó Ruiz Domingo

3:30 PM Panel 8 — Queenship and religious transformation

Moderator: Thierry Leterre

### Day 3: Friday, July 3, 2020

9:00 AM Panel 9 — 17th century transformations

Moderator: Jonathan Spangler

10:30 AM Panel 10 — Royal Presence female imaginaries

Moderator: Giuseppe Eliszezynski Mrozek

2:00 PM Panel 11 — National and international scenes of power for the 18th century French monarchy

Moderator: Diana Pelaz Flores

3:00 PM Panel 12 — The Transformation of Queenly Power in Medieval England and France

Moderator: Zita Rohr

## LIST OF PANELS

- Panel 1 Monarchy as Image of transformation
- Panel 2 Monarchies and economic transformations
- Panel 3 Monarchies and modernizations
- Panel 4 Transforming Queens in Early Modern England
- Panel 5 Governing her royal status. The Queen's Households of the Iberian Kingdoms during the Late Middle Ages.
- Panel 6 Depicting Monarchs
- Panel 7 The Importance of Not being Earnest: Transgressions and Transformations in Premodern Court Cultures
- Panel 8 Queenship and religious transformation
- Panel 9 17<sup>th</sup> century transformations
- Panel 10 Royal Presence female imaginaries
- Panel 11 National and international scenes of power for the 18<sup>th</sup> century French monarchy
- Panel 12 The Transformation of Queenly Power in Medieval England and France

## PRESENTERS & SPEAKERS

**HETA AALI**

**Panel n° 10: Royal Presence female imaginaries**

**Uses and Abuses of History in the Representations of the Early Nineteenth-Century French Royal Women**

This paper is based on a volume I am currently writing for the Queenship and Power - series at Palgrave Macmillan. The volume, (working title: French Royal Women during the Restoration and July Monarchy - Redefining Women and Power), focuses on four royal women during the stormy period of 1814-1848. The women are Marie-Thérèse, the duchess of Angoulême, Marie-Caroline, the duchess of Berry, Marie-Amélie, Queen of the French, and Adélaïde of Orléans, sister-in-law of Marie-Amélie. I am especially interested in the representations of the royal women in the contemporary press and publications, and on the way medieval and early modern history were employed to either support or criticise the women and the politics they represented.

The paper will examine the way the representations transformed from 1814 to 1848, and especially how, and if, the 1830 revolution affected the representations. I will particularly consider the question of power associated with the royal women and the way the representations of female royal power transformed during this time. How the historical narratives, for example those related to the Stuarts or to the Merovingians, were used in order to discuss the power used by these women? Moreover, who were the people discussing the royal power, writing about these women, and using the historical narratives?

Heta Aali received her Ph.D. in 2017 from the department of Cultural History, University of Turku. Her Ph.D. thesis was entitled Merovingian Queenship in Early Nineteenth-Century French Historiography. In addition, she has recently published articles such as “French Historians' Loyalty and Disloyalty to French Monarchy Between 1815 and 1848” (in *Royal Women and Dynastic Loyalty*, 2018) and “Constructing Queenship in Early Nineteenth-Century French Historiography” (in *Transnational Histories Of The Royal Nation*, 2017). Her research interests include cultural history of France, gender history, history of queenship, historiography, and medievalism. She is currently working as a postdoctoral research in a project called *The Ancient Finnish Kings: a computational study of pseudohistory, medievalism and history politics in contemporary Finland and Russia* at the department of Cultural History at University of Turku.

**CHARLOTTE BACKERRA**

**Panel n° 2: Monarchies and economic transformations**

**Transforming Hesse: Dynastic Division and Economic Changes**

In 1567, Landgrave Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse died. By his testament, most of the territories he had ruled were divided and ruled by four of his sons, with his other children and surviving wives getting parts of the share. Even though the landgraviate was a composite monarchy even under Philip of Hesse, the sixty years of his reign had created a united semi-sovereign monarchy in the Holy Roman Empire, with a strong voice

in the struggles following imperial reform and then religious reformation. The united government had also created strong economic interdependencies of the various parts and a common economic culture for the whole of Hesse. So besides undividable legal rights such as the vote in the empire, financial rights to taxes and duties upon wine and other commodities were also part of the collective inheritance of Philip's sons, with aligning common expenditures. In the following decades, the landgraves of Hesse of the various branches of the dynasty tried to find ways to work together politically and economically, but on the other hand wanted to establish independent economic entities in their parts of Hesse without losing access to the shared economy. The proposed paper will analyse these economic transformations as result of a dynastic division in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century. The basis are financial accounts, negotiations about taxes and duties between the Hessian brothers and their successors, and economic statements. The paper also aims to use economic culture as an analytical tool for royal studies.

**Academic Affiliation** Georg August University of Göttingen, Institute for Medieval and Modern History

**Position:** Assistant professor of Early Modern History, University of Göttingen

**Education:** Ph.D. in Early Modern History, JGU; Thesis: *Vienna and London, 1727–1735. Factors of International Relations in the Early Eighteenth Century* (in German)

**Publications (selected):**

Wien und London, 1727-1735: Internationale Beziehungen im frühen 18. Jahrhundert, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 2018.

Transnational Histories of the 'Royal Nation', ed. with Milinda Banerjee and Cathleen Sarti, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan 2017 (Modern Monarchy series).

Disregarding Norms: Emperor Charles VI and His Intimate Relationships, in: *Royal Studies Journal* 6.2, 2019, pp. 74–88.

Count Philipp Kinsky, Freemasons, the Royal Society, and the Ministers: Social and Political Networks of an Imperial Diplomat in London, 1727–1735, in: *Theatrum historiae* 19, 2016, pp. 275-292.

Personal Union, Composite Monarchy and 'Multiple Rule', in: Elena Woodacre et al. (eds.): *The Routledge History of Monarchy*, Abingdon: Routledge 2019, pp. 89-111. For Empire or Dynasty? Empress Elisabeth Christine and the Brunswicks, in: Caroline Dunn; Elizabeth Carney (eds.): *Royal Women and Dynastic Loyalty*, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan 2018, p. 165-180.

**FLAVIEN BERTRAN DE BALANDA**

**Panel n° 3: Monarchies and modernizations**

**« 1815-1848 : moderniser la légitimité monarchique »**

Dans la lignée de notre communication de juin dernier, nous nous proposons ici de creuser un des points soulevés par la Restauration en l'élargissant à la monarchie de Juillet, et en posant cette question à nos yeux centrale : comment, après plus de deux décennies révolutionnaires, consulaires puis impériales, redéfinir l'assise du pouvoir monarchique ? Quel impact ces visions modernisées de la royauté, sachant qu'un retour à l'Ancien régime est tout aussi impossible qu'elles souhaitent mettre à profit une partie des institutions nées entretemps ont-ils en conséquence sur la gouvernance des monarques successifs, ainsi que sur le paysage intellectuel et politique ?

À la veille de son avènement, Louis XVIII semble ainsi démentir par la déclaration de Saint-Ouen celle de Vérone, tout en veillant à ce que la Charte conserve, *via* la mention de la Providence, une référence indirecte au droit divin. Seize ans plus tard, Louis-Philippe entend rompre avec ces derniers oripeaux fleurdelisés, sur un terrain à la fois esthétique, symbolique et sémantique en se proclamant non plus « roi de France » mais « roi des Français »... tout en promulguant une « Charte retrouvée » au contenu bien proche de son aînée, et en s'appuyant sur un personnel politique en partie inchangé. Nous interrogerons donc les points suivants, s'inscrivant dans les axes 1, 4, 6 et 7 du colloque :

- modernité politique et institutionnelle des trois règnes concernés, y compris dans leur rapport à la nouvelle donne sociale et économique ;
- mythe ou réalité des discours prétendant rétablir des formes monarchiques traditionnelles, ainsi sous Charles X ;
- inversement, limites de modernisations empruntant largement à la continuité – mais pas forcément celle qui est officiellement proclamée par les régimes concernés ;
- fluctuation sémantique du concept de *légitimité*, synonyme de monarchie *lato sensu* en 1814, et de fidélité *stricto sensu* à la branche déchue à partir de 1830 ;
- redéploiement des forces politiques en présence, notamment issues de l'adoption d'un système parlementaire, mais également liées à la naissance d'une opinion publique : comment interpréter ces désignants nouveaux d'ultraroyalistes, royalistes constitutionnels, Indépendants ? comment se reconfigurent ces tendances, auxquelles d'autres s'ajoutent au fil de la période ?
- sans entrer dans le détail des conséquences sociétales qui accompagnent ces évolutions, notamment l'essor de la presse, quelles répercussions directes informent le champ littéraire et intellectuel, les deux se superposant volontiers ? Davantage que les grandes figures doctrinales, les itinéraires complexes d'un Chateaubriand ou d'un Hugo donnent à voir, en abyme, une modernité des esprits qui accompagne puis devance et bouscule celle des régimes. On pense notamment au romantisme, ce courant novateur initialement « plus royaliste que le roi » basculant dans le libéralisme dans les années 1820, puis dans le républicanisme.

Cette étude autorisera un premier bilan de ce qu'on serait tenté de considérer comme un double échec du fait des révolutions de 1830 et de 1848, mais qui révèle *in fine* deux propos moins antagonistes que complémentaires posant des jalons voués à être repris et affinés par les régimes ultérieurs, jusque dans leurs répercussions les plus contemporaines.

Flavien BERTRAN de BALANDA is currently an associate researcher at the Centre d'Histoire du XIXe siècle (Sorbonne-Université).

His research is focused primarily on Louis de Bonald, about whom he has written various publications including his doctoral thesis (publication in progress). He is also working on several projects for the publication of critical editions of the thinker's writings, and is collaborating on the republication of Chateaubriand's Œuvres by Éditions Honoré Champion.

These projects are all part of a larger research project: “Violence and legitimacy: Conceptual redefinitions of politics in post-revolutionary France (1796-1871)”, which examines 19<sup>th</sup> century political philosophy and the processes of symbolic/discursive legitimisation and contestation, in particular as revealed by the question of censorship, its circumvention and controversial and satirical press.

He is also the cofounder of the Society of Bonaldian Studies and co-director of the Louis de Bonald/Maurice de Bonald archives, which are preserved in the family estate in Le Monna (Millau).

**MICHAEL BREGNSBO**

**Panel n° 9: 17<sup>th</sup> century transformations**

**Absolutism in Denmark 1660 and Its Radically Transformative Political, Social and Institutional Impacts**

In 1660, royal absolutism was introduced in Denmark. King Frederick III (king 1648-1670) was a central actor. Even if he may not have been originator himself, even if he would have been unable to do it without his advisors, and even if some of the changes below-mentioned did only find their final form under his successor, nonetheless, his resolution to strike quickly, decisively and ruthlessly in 1660 was crucial for the sudden, long-lasting radically political, social and institutional transformations that followed. And the transformations were indeed radical: Absolutism was introduced in direct confrontation with the aristocracy. The aristocratic council of the realm that had till then governed the country jointly with the king was simply abolished. The nobility lost its monopolies of owning landed estates and of becoming high-ranking civil servants and officers. Now, anyone could buy land and get seigniorial privileges – noblemen and commoners. And as the nobility was under the suspicion of being up to reintroducing the system of government prior to 1660, commoners were being given preferential treatment as for appointments and promotions as civil servants or officers. The system even got such a contradiction in terms as an absolutist constitution: The Royal Law of 1665. It lasted till 1848. Due to its genesis, Danish absolutism had outspoken anti-aristocratic, anti-hereditary and meritocratic tendencies which – unforeseenly and unintendedly – were later contributing to lighten the way for constitutional freedom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Born 1962, MA (history) 1989, Ph.D. 1994 (University of Copenhagen), since 1995 at the Department of History, University of Southern Denmark at Odense, since 1998 as an associate professor. Visiting fellow at Clare Hall, Cambridge, UK 2001-2002. Since 2002 life member of Clare Hall, Cambridge, UK. 2013-2018 leader of the research project ‘Impacts of the Danish Defeat of 1814. Political and Cultural Spaces of Communication in the Eras of Reaction and Scandinavism’, financed by the Danish Research Council.

Research interests: early modern and 19<sup>th</sup> century Danish, Scandinavian and European political, cultural, ecclesiastical history and history of political ideas.

Books and articles about aspects of Danish and European absolutism and court studies in Danish, German and English.

**CATHERINE CAPEL**

**Panel n° 12: The Transformation of Queenly Power in Medieval England and France  
Queens as Military Leaders: A Transformation or Extension of their Feminine Body?**

Elite women, in particular queens and noblewomen, during the Anglo-Norman period were capable of executing and wielding considerable power, particularly within the political realm. Their involvement in the political sphere has come to be viewed as an extension of their power and feminine identity; to be embroiled in political events did not transgress gendered boundaries and often did not demand that they change styles of leadership. The aim of this paper is to explore the notions of identity for women in warfare, to determine if they had to transform themselves into a masculine model at the detriment of their feminine body. It will also investigate if warfare and military leadership could be used by elite women to bridge the space between gendered expectations and the 'masculine' realm of war.

Catherine Capel is a fully funded Ph.D researcher at the University of Winchester. Her thesis study focuses on the involvement and motivations of royal women in warfare during the Anglo-Norman period, identifying the roles which they played alongside the impact of political aspirations and familial connections on the nature of their participation from a gendered perspective. Her wider research interests also include the representation of female and male military leaders in medieval chronicles, masculinity in warfare and the execution of power and authority by women.

**AINOA CHINCHILLA GALARZO**

**Panel n° 11: National and international scenes of power for the 18<sup>th</sup> century French monarchy**

**From the rupture to the alliance: the transformation of Spanish-French diplomatic policy in the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the transformation of the diplomatic policy of Spanish monarchs, Carlos IV and Maria Luisa of Parma, to face the outbreak of the French Revolution. In 1793, Spain abandoned its friendship with France based on the Family Pact policy followed during most of the eighteenth century, to join the first anti-revolutionary coalition and ally with the staunch enemy, Great Britain. The objective of this communication is to explain what were the causes that clarify the different diplomatic changes that took place in the first moments of struggle against the French Revolution. A drift that starts from a new friendship with Great Britain and a new enmity with France and that causes the return to the previous dynamics of Family Pacts, but without family.

Afterwards, they will change their tactics, becoming the first court that is allied with the new French revolutionary government. To do this, we must focus on knowing what was their way of acting in each of the stages and what were the reasons that made them make those decisions. For the study of this diplomatic situation, we will use the documentation kept in the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* and the *Archivo General de Simancas* in Spain, the *Archives Nationales* y the *Archive du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères* in France and the *Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo* in Portugal.

Ainoa Chinchilla Galarzo is a graduate in History from the Complutense University of Madrid (2015). She has a Master in History of the Hispanic Monarchy from the same university (2016). Since 2016 he has developed his doctoral thesis project entitled "The Spanish-French diplomatic relations (1795-1808). The demands of political pragmatism: the Family Pact, but without a family" under the tutelage of Ph.D José Cepeda Gómez and Ph.D María Dolores Herrero Fernández-Quesada. Since September 2018, he has been a staff member of the Complutense University of Madrid, as a teaching and research staff in the Department of Modern History and Contemporary History (Faculty of Geography and History).

His main lines of research are Spanish-French diplomatic relations on the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, as well as contacts with other territories such as Portugal and the Duchy of Parma. We also study the secret agents of the Spanish and British monarchy and the French republic. She investigates the issue of corruption in France and Spain, as well as women as diplomatic figures. He has participated in numerous national and international conferences (University of Barcelona, University of Valencia, University of Lisbon, Complutense University of Madrid, UNED, Autónoma University of Madrid, University of Cambridge, University of Edinburgh, University of Naples, University of Catania) and has made two research stays at *L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales* (Paris).

At the moment she is collaborating as a member in a Teaching Innovation project, entitled Design of scientific infographics in the classroom through web 3.0 tools and open resources and another one, entitled The contractor state in the Spanish military industry and its Atlantic projection (1750-1814). Policy, agents and archaeological heritage, both granted by the Complutense University of Madrid. In the same way she is part of a Research Group of the Complutense University: INSADE XVIII: (Institutions and administration in Modern Spain).

She has published a book chapter entitled "The Treaty of San Ildefonso of 1796: political pragmatism, Godoy error or family pact but without family?". He has also published three articles in scientific journals "War compasses: diplomatic realignment between the war of Rosellon and the war of Oranges in the days of Gomes Freire de Andrade" in Portugal and in Spain "Portugal and the failed peace with France: Spanish mediation and French corruption (1796-1800)" and "Carlos IV and the Duchy of Parma in times of revolution (1796-1801), with the background of the question of the Louisiana". More information: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8397-9327>

## **THERESA EARENFIGHT**

### **Panel nº 10: Royal Presence female imaginaries**

A Short Lesson in Queenship from Catherine of Aragon to her Daughter,

In April 1534, Queen Catherine of Aragon wrote to her daughter Mary, then living apart from her mother. The context for this letter has been the subject of important scholarly discussion. By 1534, King Henry VIII had divorced Catherine to marry Anne Boleyn, who had just given birth to a daughter, Elizabeth. This letter is presumably in reply to a letter from Mary to Catherine, now lost. The letter has been used to explore Catherine's emotional state as she struggled with Henry's seizure of her dower and reginal estates and his refusal to allow Mary to visit her mother. It has also been used to study questions of Mary's legitimacy in the context of her refusal to the Act of Succession and her opposition to the ascendant Protestant religion.

But the letter has never been carefully studied as a lesson in statecraft. This is curious, because Catherine is advising Mary on how best to navigate dangerous political dynamics. This short letter is an important political statement of queenship written at a key moment

in English history. In this essay, I will examine the letter, and other letters exchanged between Catherine and Mary since the 1520s, as Mary matured into young adulthood.

This letter sheds important light on a key monarchical transformation in English history from rule by a king to rule by a sovereign queen. In particular, I will examine the letters referenced in two books that Catherine sent to Mary along with the letter, the *Vita Christi* and the Epistles of St Jerome to Paul and *Eustochium*, hoping that “in them I trust you shall see good things.” What are those “good things” that Catherine wants Mary to see? I will examine the letters in the context of other maternal lesson literature, such as the *enseignements*, by Catherine's contemporary, Anne de France for her daughter. Finally, I will contextualize Catherine's notions of queenship in the treatises of Spanish political writers Juan Luis Vives, Pere Torellas, and Juan de Flores, all familiar to Catherine.

Theresa Earenfight, Professor of History at Seattle University, is the author of *Queenship in Medieval Europe* (2013) and *The King's Other Body: Maria of Castile and the Crown of Aragon* (2010). She has edited collections of essays on queenship, women, and power: *Queenship and Political Power in Medieval and Early Modern Spain* (2005), *Women and Wealth in Late Medieval Europe* (2010), and *Royal and Elite Households in Medieval and Early Modern Europe* (2018). A monograph of Catherine of Aragon is under contract with Penn State University Press.

**PAIGE EMERICK**

**Panel n° 1: Monarchy as Image of transformation**

**The Transformation of Royal Progresses and Royal Image in Britain, 1760-1830**

Royal progresses were annual events of the Tudor and Stuart courts and allowed the monarchy to witness their kingdom, socialise with the nobility and escape summer illness in London. However, with the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty royal progresses in Britain fell into abeyance as both George I and George II preferred to return to their native Hanover. With George III's accession in 1760, he was presented with the opportunity to not only reinvent how royal progresses were conducted but also how the monarchy was presented to a public audience. This paper explores the intertwined transformation of both royal visits and the image of the monarchy throughout the reigns of George III and his son George IV. Focusing upon the organisation and planning preceding visits, as well as the choices of location, attendees and activities, the paper firstly analyses how royal progresses have transformed over the centuries and the extent to which these changes were for practical reasons or because of the monarch's personal choices. Secondly, the paper then analyses how these visits facilitated a two-way relationship between the Royal family and the public, and the extent to which this fostered support for the monarchy. As a result, the paper argues that these visits were a useful vehicle for the Royal family to present themselves as a domestic unit to a public audience. This in turn would assist both the Royal family's popularity and shape the image of an emerging British national identity with the monarchy as a central element.

Paige Emerick is a Ph.D History student at the University of Leicester whose thesis is analysing royal visits in Britain in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. She is interested in the interactions between the monarchy and the population, how the monarchy was represented in visual and material culture, and the

formation of national identity centring around the monarchy. She achieved her BA History at the University of Derby and her MA Modern History at the University of Sheffield.

**JOSÉ ELOY HORTAL MUÑOZ**

**Panel n° 9: 17<sup>th</sup> century transformations**

**The changing role of the Royal Sites at the dynastic ceremonies of the seventeenth century: the case of the Spanish Monarchy**

The configuration of the complex network that defined the public image of the monarch inside and outside the sphere of the Court was particularly important for court rituals and ceremonies. In this sense, the development of the Etiquettes influenced notably at the distribution and codification of courtly space at those ceremonies such as the public presentation of heirs, processions, receptions and so on. At the Spanish Monarchy, although there were some relevant changes at the sixteenth century, it was not until the reign of Philip IV (1621-65), that the most important regulating effort of the courtier space in the whole history of the Spanish monarchy took place.

We must frame this compilation of etiquettes and court regulations in a European context, as most of the courts were adapting the medieval organizational model into a modern one, more suited to the Baroque court. In this sense, it became important to provide a clear set of rules that any level of society could interpret. Most European courts, as France or Florence, therefore developed a process of codification and fixation of etiquette systems for court spaces. The Spanish Monarchy did the same, and Philip IV ordered some of his most knowledgeable courtiers to compile the diverse ceremonial and jurisdictional uses of his Royal Households, to clearly fix rules of access to his person and to ceremonial spaces. It was really relevant the ceremonial of the Royal Chapel elaborated by the master of ceremonies Manuel Ribeiro but, especially, the *Etiquetas Generales de Palacio* that were published on 1651. The same was done in other courts of the monarchy in the second half of the seventeenth century, especially Brussels and Naples.

The aforementioned evolution led to a shift, at least within the Spanish Monarchy, as festivities were gradually transferred to the interior of the royal palaces, where they took place in full view of the courtiers but beyond the reach of the people, and as a result, the relevance of Royal Sites increased. In this contribution, we will study these evolution in different courts of the Spanish Monarchy all along the seventeenth century.

José Eloy Hortal Muñoz is Professor of Early Modern History at the University Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid since 2009. His main research interests are the political history of the Habsburg Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth century, the Courts of Brussels and Madrid at those centuries, the royal guards of the Spanish Habsburgs and, currently, the Royal Sites (*Reales Sitios*) during Habsburg times. His major works include the monographs *Las guardas reales de los Austrias hispanos* (Madrid, 2013); *Los asuntos de Flandes. Las relaciones entre las Cortes de la Monarquía Hispánica y de los Países Bajos durante el siglo XVI* (Saarbrücken, 2011); and (with Gijs Versteegen) *Las ideas políticas y sociales en la Edad Moderna* (Madrid, 2016). He has also co-edited (with Pierre-François Pirllet and África Espíldora) *El Ceremonial de la Corte de Bruselas del siglo XVII. Los manuscritos de Francisco Alonso Lozano* (Brussels, 2018); (with José Martínez Millán) *La Corte de Felipe IV (1621–1665). Reconfiguración de la Monarquía Católica* (Madrid, 2015); (with René Vermeir and Dries Raeymaekers) *A Constellation of Courts. The*

*Households of Habsburg Europe, 1555–1665* (Louvain, 2014); and (with Félix Labrador Arroyo) *La Casa de Borgoña: la Casa del rey de España* (Louvain, 2014).

**MATTHEW FIRTH**

**Panel n° 6: Depicting Monarchs**

**Kings, Poets, and Outlaws: Royal Admonition in the skáldasögur**

The thematic parallels of the sagas of warrior poets (skáldasögur) have often been noted, among these the propensity of the skáld to travel to the various courts of the tenth- and eleventh-century North Sea world. Yet, for these similarities, antagonists have very different experiences of kingship and their fates are, in part, shaped by their responses to royal admonition at critical narrative junctures. Focusing on episodes of royal advice-giving at the English court – as portrayed in Gunnlaugs saga and Egils saga – this paper argues that these are nostalgic constructs of royal agency in which the power of a king’s words to shape the fortunes of an individual serve as allegory for societal perceptions of kingship. Importantly, however, it also questions whether such motifs should be understood as linked, or whether they represent a common yet independent experience of the transformative impact of monarchies in the medieval Anglo-Scandinavian world.

Matthew is a Ph.D candidate at Flinders University, South Australia, researching cultural memory and the representations of early English kingship in Old Norse-Icelandic texts. He has regularly published articles on early English kings and queens and the transmission and reception of their narratives over time in such journals as: *Royal Studies Journal*, *The Court Historian*, *Comitatus*, *The Melbourne Historical Journal*, and *The Journal of the Australian Early Medieval Association*. Matthew was also recipient of the 2019 Society for Court Studies essay prize, and *proxime accessit* for the 2019 St Andrews Institute for Medieval Studies essay prize. He attended and presented at the 2019 Kings & Queens conference in Catania..

**CAMILLA KANDARE**

**Panel n° 10: Royal Presence female imaginaries**

**From Queen in Rome to Queen of Rome: Queen Christina of Sweden and the transformation of female presence at the Roman Court**

In the historiography of Queen Christina of Sweden (1626-1689), the period after her abdication of the throne in 1654 was long portrayed as a time of steady decline of the Queen’s influence and social standing. Yet archival documentation of Christina’s new life in Rome rather enable a reversal of such imagined trajectory. Christina arrived in Rome a celebrated guest of the papacy; yet her standing in the city was precarious and expected to be transitory. Christina however remained in Rome and established for herself a novel position that rearranged the social scene and brought significant change to the conservative and male-dominated papal court. Skillfully forming alliances and meticulously insisting on her rank being respected at every turn, Christina came to be regarded as effectively part of the Roman Court. She occupied an increasingly formalized position in the Court’s ceremonies and itineraries, that recent scholarship has recognized as an entirely new social position: that of Queen of Rome, a role complementary to the Pope- King. In this paper, I outline and analyze the ceremonial transformations (and inventions) that accompanied - and, I suggest, enabled - the emergence of this new position. From the outset, Christina

herself insisted on distinct and meaningful additions to established ceremonials for queens. At the time of Christina's death, a full-fledged ceremonial had been established that that my research has shown continued to be in use into the 18<sup>th</sup> century, invoked as a precedent when receiving and hosting later queens such as Maria Amalia of Sicily.

Camilla Kandare received her Ph.D. in Dance History and Theory from the University of California, Riverside (2009). Her dissertation examined the residency of Queen Christina of Sweden in Rome, exploring how Christina utilized a carefully crafted presence and participation in public space to help negotiate the shifting meanings of her royal status in the post-abdication period. Kandare's current research interests include the embodiment of ceremonial protocol, and intersections between kinetic performance and the construction of social identity in the early modern period. Her work last appeared in *Unexpected Heirs in Early Modern Europe* (Queenship and Power, Palgrave Macmillan, 2017). She is an internationally active independent researcher affiliated with the Swedish Institute in Rome, and also works as a dancer and teacher/reconstructor of early modern dance forms.

**ALEXANDER KORZININ & VLADIMIR SHISHKIN**

**Panel n° 8: Queenship and religious tranformation**

**Queen Anna Yaroslavna in the formation of the ecclesiastical household of France**

The time spent in France (1051-1075) by Anna Yaroslavna, daughter of Prince Yaroslav I the Wise of Kiev, Queen-consort of King Henri I, was closely connected with the process of gradual and continuous curial transformations of the residences of the Capetian monarchs, but has never been sufficiently studied. It is particularly useful to analyse the practices, forms and ways of organizing the ecclesiastical entourage of Anna's husband and son, Henry I and Philip I, kings of France, on the basis of a study of the diplomas signed or drawn up in the name of these monarchs, with the participation of Queen Anna, as well as an examination of the church chronicles of the time.

This analyses is important, because it allows us to correlate the names of specific persons with their functional roles at court, the possible structure of the ecclesiastical household, the level of its involvement with the Capetians in the processes of making important state decisions, and at the same time to clarify the degree of interaction between the medieval kings of France and the wider church community.

Finally, the examination of the ecclesiastical household of the early Capetian kings of France clarifies the scope of political influence and real curial place of a specific female crowned figure, arriving from a distant foreign state.

**EMILY LALANDE**

**Panel n° 12: The Transformation of Queenly Power in Medieval England and France**

**The Last of the Valois: Marguerite de Valois as the Transitional Figure between Valois and Bourbon Dynasties**

In 1589, the last Valois king of France, Henri III, died, leaving the crown to the first Bourbon king, Henri IV. Henri IV's claim was predicated both on his familial ties to the Valois Francois I and on his marriage to Henri III's sister, Marguerite de Valois. In her life, Marguerite de Valois saw six kings of France — one her father, three her brothers, one her

husband, and the last, her husband's son by his second wife. This, and the fact that Marguerite de Valois survived to be the longest living of Henri III's siblings, made her a central figure in the transition from the Valois dynasty to the Bourbon dynasty.

Marguerite wrote her memoirs during an eighteen-year period of imprisonment before her death at the age of sixty-three in 1615. Her memoirs cover the years 1565 to 1582, focusing on her experiences of the French Wars of Religion and her relationships with her brothers and her husband. This essay will discuss how Marguerite portrayed herself, her husband, and her family in her memoirs and, more specifically, how she attempted to self-fashion her own identity as well as that of the French royal court in the wake of civil war and disruption.

This paper posits that Marguerite de Valois understood her role as a transitional figure and that the act of writing her memoirs – as well as how she wrote them – were manifestations of this knowledge. This essay will thus prove that Marguerite de Valois had political currency and agency at a time of massive transformation of the French kingdom.

Emily Lalande is a master's graduate from the University of Toronto's Centre for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies. She wrote her master's dissertation about French Jewish women's lives as civilians in Vichy France, and now seeks to complete a Ph.D in the study of Navarrese queen consorts during the sixteenth century. Her interests include women's history, women's experiences during wartime, queenship studies, and the historiography of controversial queens and mistresses.

## **THIERRY LETERRE**

### **Organizer**

Dr. Thierry Leterre is Professor of Political Science at the Miami University John E. Dolibois European Center (MUDEC) in Luxembourg. A former fellow of the Ecole normale supérieure (Paris, France), Leterre holds a Doctorate in philosophy from the University of Paris Panthéon Sorbonne. He was distinguished with the National French Agrégation award in philosophy and the National Agrégation award for full professorship in Political Science.

A specialist of French philosopher Alain, about whom he wrote two books, Leterre is the author of three other books and more than 50 academic articles and book chapters, mostly in the field of the conceptual history of politics. He has been working on topics related to freedom and liberalism, peace and war, as well as social representations. Passionate about the dissemination of scientific results in politics and society, he has been a columnist for French newspapers *Liberation* and *La Croix*.

## **SEAN PATRICK MARRS**

### **Panel n° 11: National and international scenes of power for the 18<sup>th</sup> century French monarchy**

#### **Royal Power and police surveillance in revolutionary Paris**

In August 1774, Lieutenant-General of the Paris Police Jean-Charles-Pierre Lenoir sent a letter to the royal ministers recommending the immediate exile of the Baroness de Reiben. Madame de Reiben, the letter said, had been living in Paris and spying for the Prussian government since 1760. Suspected of espionage since her arrival in Paris, the royal government ordered that the police hire a network of agents to track her movements. This

network was composed not of professional agents, but of individuals recruited and coerced from all milieus. Street beggars were paid to watch certain streets or doors and servers or house-keepers employed in de Reiben's household were paid to listen to her conversations and report on her meetings. More often than not, they were people over whom the police held coercive power. Coercive tactics left many Parisians bitter and resentful of police agents and increasingly associated police surveillance with royal despotism. This paper will address the relationship between the royal government and the individuals conducting surveillance on its behalf. How does the coercion of these individuals change their view of the government? To what extent did this surveillance contribute to the erosion of monarchical authority in France? Studying police surveillance takes us to the sprawling topic of spies, informers, royal agents, and diplomats and although the archival sources sometimes yield accounts of clandestine tales that read more like fiction than fact, they also reveal a lot about the nature of royal power in urban Paris.

**Education:** Ph.D, History 2018-Present (ongoing) Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.  
Dissertation: "Flies on the Wall: Police Surveillance and the French Foreign Ministry, 1774-1787."

**Conference Presentations:**

2019 McGill-Queen's Graduate History Conference "Urbi et Oribi: Foreign Influence in Early Modern Papal Conclaves."

2016 Inquiry@Queen's Undergraduate Research Conference Presentation of undergraduate thesis: "Pour empêcher la tyrannie"

**Position:** 2019 Teaching Assistant Queen's University, Department of History.

**CHRISTINE MORGAN**

**Panel n° 1: Monarchy as Image of transformation**

**The Queenmaker: The Melusine Myth as Social Warfare**

This paper will assess the potential of European queens such as Isabella of Castile and Elizabeth I, to have adopted elements of the mythological Luxembourgian queen/fairy, Melusine, in an attempt to gain political power and affect society's ability to accept a female ruler. The late Medieval and Early Modern periods in Europe (1390-1603) are marked with an increase of queenship and female agency in politics. It is vitally important to study the way royal women transformed the Melusine myth from a fairy tale into a social weapon aimed at the common people with the explicit purpose of proving that women, were fit to rule. Although many historians have identified the successes of royal women such as Isabella of Castile and Elizabeth I in areas such as expansion, religious influence, and diplomacy, what has not been addressed is the careful execution of these elements, which is directly shaped by the cultural popularity of the myth of Melusine.

By analyzing primary sources such as portraiture, architecture, and print history it is possible to form a realistic and active picture of the varied ways in which queens used this myth to affect and change public opinion. This study will also shed light on a new facet of female power, not based on individual successes, but rather by showing a concerted effort by royal women to manipulate gendered biases and elevate themselves to a mythical status alongside Melusine. The use of this myth challenges the idea that royal women functioned

as territorial “islands,” and suggests that there was a broad and accepted method to earning the love of subjects and the respect of foreign powers.

Christine Morgan holds an MA in History from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and teaches history at both the secondary and collegiate levels. Her creation of the web series Untitled History Project has garnered support across media platforms and features interviews with bestselling historians from the US and the UK. Christine presented her thesis research on Mary Boleyn at the Kings and Queens 7 Conference and is currently writing a book based on that study. More recently, her research was published in Medieval Warfare Magazine and Medievalists Magazine and she was invited to speak at the world’s first Tudorcon. In December 2019, Christine was named as one of the “Top 10 Most Influential Women” in the entrepreneurial city of Charlotte, NC.

## **ELISZEZYNSKI MROZEK**

### **Panel n° 9: 17<sup>th</sup> century transformations**

#### **A new valido for Philip IV: the Kingdom of Naples between Olivares and Haro.**

The removal of the Count-Duke of Olivares in 1643 marked a real turning point in the history of the reign of Philip IV of Spain. From a valido who had in reality governed in place of the king for more than twenty years, Philip IV passed to a completely different type of valido: Don Luis de Haro was certainly the most listened to and the most powerful minister in the court of the most mature and experienced Philip IV, but he never reached the level of power of his predecessor, embodying instead a much more “discreet” model of valido. So the paper will aim attention at the crucial decision of Philip IV to rely on a new type of favorite: this decision generated important changes in the government of the Spanish monarchy and of the individual territories that made it up. The debate will be, in particular, focused on the kingdom of Naples, where the viceroy chosen by Haro placed himself in direct opposition to the policies of the viceroy favored by Olivares.

Giuseppe Mrozek Eliszezynski (1982) received a Ph.D. in Early Modern History from the University of Roma Tre (2012). He is actually a Research Fellow at the Department of Letters in the University “G. D’Annunzio” of Chieti-Pescara (Italy). His research interests are focused on the Spanish Monarchy and the Kingdom of Naples during the reigns of Philip III and Philip IV. Among his publications: *Bajo acusación: el valimiento en el reinado de Felipe III. Procesos y discursos*, Madrid 2015; *From the Bible to Álvaro de Luna. Historical antecedents and political models in the debate on the valimiento in Spain (1539-1625)*, in «Mediterranea – Ricerche storiche», 36 (2016), pp. 63-78; *Ascanio Filomarino. Nobiltà, Chiesa e potere nell’Italia del Seicento*, Rome 2017; *Un heredero que no está a la altura. El duque de Uceda y el fin del gobierno de los Sandoval*, in R. Valladares (ed.), *Hijas e hijos de validos. Familia, género y política en la España del siglo XVII*, Valencia 2018, pp. 95-107.

## **GUY DE MUYSER**

### **Keynote Speaker**

Guy de Muyser holds degrees in civil and public law (Ph.D., Luxembourg), international law and diplomacy (M.A. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, USA), business management (University of Grenoble, France) and received a Dr.h.c. from Miami University in 1993. From 1981 to 1991, he served as Luxembourg Ambassador successively to the Soviet Union, then to Belgium and NATO. Prior to this he had been the personal assistant (non-political) to the Head of State of Luxembourg (a function corresponding in England to a combination of Lord Chamberlain and Chief of cabinet) for 12 years. Besides teaching political science at the European Center of Miami University (USA) he is a President or board member of both government and non-profit organizations in the fields of culture, public health, social and humanitarian activities.

**LARS CYRIL NØRGAARD**

**Panel n° 8: Queenship and religious transformation**

**Paul Godet des Marais spiritual director of Louis XIV's secret wife**

For close to twenty years, the bishop of Chartres, Paul Godet des Marais (1648-1709), was spiritual director of Louis XIV's secret wife, the marquise de Maintenon (1635-1719). His letters and spiritual texts remain largely unstudied. When carefully reconstituted, however, these documents are highly revealing. They offer us a unique portrait of Madame de Maintenon and her evolving position next to the king of France. In the proposed presentation, I focus on the political turn of Godet's spiritual direction, which took place after the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession (July 1701). Reiterating contemporary critic of the royal military command, the bishop, in private, fashions Maintenon as an individual that exerts influence over the monarch. Their shared intimacy makes Godet envision a particular division of labour: in a religiously charged language-use, comparable to e.g. the ideals of the abolished Compagnie du Saint-Sacrement or the phantoms of Jesuits' casuistry, Maintenon is to engage with Louis and make him resist unjust warmongering. This idealized figure of the king and of his "Queen without a Crown" is, in nature, utopian and apocalyptic: present predicaments are mere opportunities to prosper in the divine economy of things. My presentations measures this ideal of social change against historical "realities". The presentation will (1) detail the material difficulties surrounding the study of spiritual direction, (2) outline the transformative function that Godet ascribes to Maintenon, and (3) evaluate this function against reality – that is, strategies actively pursued by the French king.

**Education:** Ph.D, Department of Church History, University of Copenhagen (UCPH) (2016). MA, Theology, UCPH (2011).

**Research Interests:** Focusing on devotional culture in the Early Modern period (1500-1750), my research interests include but are not limited to (I.) the tension between religious seclusion and societal engagement, (II.) the relationship between manuscript text, print, paratexts and image, (III.) the ambiguous nature of pre-modern privacy, (VI.) the agency of material objects and (V.) the complexities of representing confessional authority and noble identities.

**Position:** Assistant professor, Centre for Privacy Studies, Dep. of Church History, Faculty of Theology, UCPH.

**Forthcoming studies:**

Green M., Nørgaard L.C., *Letter writing in early modern Europe. Issues of privacy* (Paris: Honoré Champion 2020, Accepted for Publication)

Nørgaard L.C., *Depicting the Soul. Paul Godet des Marais' spiritual direction of Madame de Maintenon.* (contracted with Brill).

Nørgaard L.C., Pasquier H., *Les Petits Livres de Madame de Maintenon.* Édition intégrale et critique. Publication contract Honoré Champion.

**Books:** Bruun M. B., Nørgaard L.C. & Mejrup K., *To be in but not of the World. Withdrawal and Engagement in the long 17<sup>th</sup>-century.* Intersections (Brill: 2020)

Nørgaard L.C., *Sources of Soul-Formation: Paul Godet des Marais' spiritual direction of Madame de Maintenon* (København: Publikationer fra det Teologiske Fakultet 2017).

**LIYA OKROSHIDZE**

**Panel n° 6: Depicting Monarchs**

## **European monarchs of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and their influence on the development of the portrait.**

Active reproduction of the appearance of rulers begins in the 1360s. The appeal to “likeness” can be noted in the art schools of Vienna, Prague and Paris, where the monarchs paid a lot of attention to this issue. This could be due to the formation of a new force in the royal centers of Europe. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, art centers began to concentrate not outside the walls of monasteries, but around famous personalities who became patrons of the arts. In this work, we try to show that such famous patrons of the time: John II the Good, Charles IV, Charles V the Wise, the Duke of Berry and the Duke of Burgundy. Art monuments created at their courtyards reflect the spirit of the era, a new understanding of the individual and are among the most striking examples of portraiture.

A variety of monuments of portraiture, commissioned by them, speaks of their insistent desire to perpetuate their image. They contributed to the appearance of portraits simultaneously in all its possible forms: in sculpture, in decorative and applied art, and in painting. Their desire to create their own image is so strong that now in the illuminated manuscripts appears not one donor image, but dozens, and churches and cathedrals receive not only an image in the form of a tombstone, but also sculptures on the facades.

Liya Okroshidze is a Ph.D student at Lomonosov Moscow State University, her dissertation titled *Portrait and its prototypes in the Western European art in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Face and personality*. She got the Specialist Degree (equivalent BA+ MA) in History of Art in 2016 at the same University. She has also obtained the Sergey Bodrov (The Younger) Memorial Award for the research paper about the formation of a portrait in the English painting tradition of the 15<sup>th</sup> c. - the first third of the 16<sup>th</sup> c. She actively participates in conferences, writing scientific articles about portraiture and she is the author of her own art blog "Vaudetar".

**INÊS OLAIA**

### **Panel nº 1: Monarchy as Image of transformation**

#### **A feeling of sadly longing: King Duarte of Portugal and the “ortugueseness” of saudade**

If anyone asks a Portuguese what he thinks is culturally unique of Portugal, he will probably say: *saudade*. *Saudade* is the feeling of missing something or someone, sometimes extending to nostalgia, a feeling of longing. What certainly very few will know is that we owe the idea of *saudade* being a Portuguese feeling to a 15<sup>th</sup> century king.

King Duarte of Portugal (r. 1433-1438) is known as the “king-philosopher” because of his writings. One of his works is a book called *Leal Conselheiro* (“Loyal Counsellor”) in which he teaches his courtiers how to avoid vice and seek virtue. Among other things, he explains the meanings of certain emotions and suggests proper behaviors when facing them, sometimes offering himself as an example. It is among these reflections that he refers to *saudade* as a Portuguese feeling.

However, he was not the only medieval writer to use the word *saudade*. Our aim is to relate Duarte’s book to the medieval Portuguese chronicles written around his time and available at his court. We will, therefore, inquire on their use of *saudade* as a means of characterizing

positively or negatively the people who felt it or were the subject of such an emotion. To finalize, we will also try to identify if these authors and their audience were aware of the alleged “portugueseness” of *saudade*.

Inês Olaia is a Ph.D candidate in Medieval History at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon. She holds a MA in Medieval History, with a dissertation studying the jurisdiction and rule of the queens of Portugal in the towns of Alenquer and Aldeia Galega da Merceana. She has published two articles in scholarly publications and has two more accepted for publication, including “The king that faints and the angry queen: the dynastic crisis of 1383-1385 through emotions in the chronicles of Fernão Lopes”, *Medievalista* 27-1 (2020).

**DIANA PELAZ FLORES**

**Panel nº 5: Governing her royal status. The Queen’s Households of the Iberian Kingdoms during the Late Middle Ages.  
The Impact of the Queen’s Household on Castilian Cities through the Parliament minutes (14th-15th centuries)**

The Queen’s Household encompassed a large number of people to meet all the needs of the king’s wife in her daily life. The queen's servants and officers had to accompany her on her travels throughout the kingdom, which could pose problems when it comes to hosting them in some of the cities and towns. Through the Parliament minutes that were written throughout the Late Middle Ages it is possible to verify the interference that the royal officers had in the Castilian cities, as well as the complaints that could be derived from the privileges granted to this social group, because of their service to the queen and its status.

This paper will focus on the relationship among the Queen’s Household and the Castilian cities in order to appreciate the dialogue that is carried out on purpose between the monarchy and its subjects. It is a topic that affects the Households of the king, the queen and the prince, and it lets to reflect on the management that is carried out and the decisions taken by the monarchy, but also the level of acceptance that have the urban complaints notified to the royal family about their officials. Moreover, taking into account the dynastic change that occurs in 1369, with the arrival to the throne of the Trastamara House, it will be possible to reflect on the existence of a uniform tendency in the cities complaints or if, on the contrary, a change is produced with the arrival of a new reigning dynasty.

Doctor Diana Pelaz Flores is Assistant Professor at the University of Santiago de Compostela. She obtained her Ph. D. from the Valladolid University with a dissertation titled “Reynante(s) en uno. Poder y representación de la Reina en la Corona de Castilla durante el siglo XV”, written under the supervision of Professor, María Isabel de Val Valdivieso. She was awarded with the "VIII Premio a Tesis Doctorales", given by the AEIHM (Asociación Española de Investigación en Historia de las Mujeres) for the aforementioned dissertation. She has worked in several research projects and currently she coordinates the research project: “Espacios femeninos cortesanos. Ámbitos curiales, relaciones territoriales y prácticas políticas”, granted by the Ministry of Science and Research of the Government of Spain. She has published several articles and book chapters in prestigious journals and publishing houses. She has also published four books, titled “Rituales Líquidos. El significado del agua en el ceremonial de la Corte de Castilla (ss. XIV-XV)” (Murcia: Universidad de Murcia, 2017), “La Casa de la Reina en la Corona de Castilla (1418-1496)” (Valladolid: Universidad de Valladolid, 2017), “Poder y representación de la reina en la Corona de Castilla (1418-1496)” (Ávila: Junta de Castilla y León, 2017), and “Reinas Consortes. Las reinas de Castilla en la Edad Media (siglos XI-XV)” (Madrid: Sílex, 2017).

## **PHILIPPE POIRIER**

### **Keynote speaker**

Philippe Poirier is Professor in Political Science at the University of Luxembourg. He holds a Chair in Legislative Studies from the Luxembourg Parliament and chairs the European Governance Research Program- Action Jean Monnet. He is course director Master en études parlementaires. At the University of Luxembourg 2005, his research projects have been supported by the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Science Foundation, the Council of Europe, the Luxembourg National Research Agency and the National Parliament for an amount of €6.5 million. He's currently visiting professor in political science at the University of Turin. He has been appointed permanent honorary visiting professor at the University of Paris Sorbonne (Celsa), at the Collège des Bernardins and at University of the Aegean (Greece). He is Scientific Advisor for the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption and for the European Parliament Committee on Constitutional Affairs. He is the Executive Director of the Etudes Parlementaires Series, Publishers Larcier. Poirier is also a member of the Scientific Council of Centre International de Formation Européenne. In 2016, he was appointed as member of College of Expert Reviewers in Social Sciences, European Science Foundation. In 2013, he was President of the Organizing Committee Congress Associations Francophones in Political Science Political Regimes and their Transformations in the XXI century. In 2010 he was President of the Organizing Committee of Annual Conference of the International Political Science Association (IPSA): Is there a European Model of Governance? A comparative perspective.

## **CINZIA RECCA**

### **Panel n° 3: Monarchies and modernizations**

#### **“The greater the gift and the greater their merit”: the creation of a modern colony within the Kingdom of Naples: The Real Colony of San Leucio (1777- 1789)**

The Kingdoms of Charles and Ferdinand IV of Bourbon brought original and important transformations to Southern Italy, becoming examples of a new reforming policy and way to rule. The objectives were inspired by the reformist ideas of the Neapolitan intellectuals of the time such as Antonio Genovesi, Gaetano Filangieri, Domenico Caracciolo, Giuseppe Palmieri and later also Giuseppe Zurlo and they aimed to modernize the state machine by increasing public works, encouraging the arts, archaeological discoveries, trying to limit the overpower of the barons and the increase in private property and thus by creating a more equitable and stable society. Whether and to what extent these objectives were achieved it is a topic still debated.

The paper after having presented the major and new aspects of the Bourbon reformism during Eighteenth century it will focus on the examination of a little colony, called *Real Colonia di San Leucio* founded by King Ferdinand IV within his Kingdom in 1777. The foundation of the colony San Leucio has been interpreted in historiography as a merely amusing place of the King where he went to refugee and to relax himself.

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that the creation of the real colony could be considered more than a hobby of the King but rather it should be considered as a good

tentative to modernize the society. In fact the model of this colony had all the elements of a modern society. And it corresponded to that new idea that kings and queens had to give to their people a wealth and productive society.

Cinzia Recca is Lecturer in Modern History at the University of Catania in the Department of Education. Her area of research is the European Enlightenment namely the following topics: The British Enlightenment particular regarding E. Gibbon and D. Hume; the European Enlightenment specially regarding feminine roles (Eleonora De Fonseca Pimentel, Helen Marie- Williams); the Neapolitan Enlightenment analysing the Bourbon Courts of Ferdinand IV and Carolina. In recent years she started a demanding research activity focused (diary and correspondence). She is author of several papers published in historical journals and volumes. She published several studies on the figure of Queen Maria Carolina of Naples through the analysis of unpublished sources among the latest: *The diary of Maria Carolina of Naples, 1781-1785. New evidence d Queenship at Court* Palgrave MacMillan, 2017; *The eagle eye of the Habsburg family on the “Kingdom of Naples: Lights and Shadows of Queen Maria Carolina at Court in Forgotten Queens in Medieval and early Modern Europe: Political Agency, Mith-Making and Patronage*, edited Valerie Schutte and Estelle Paraque, 2018, Routledge, ). Currently she has started a new monograph regarding the Hapsburg shadow in the Kingdom of Naples in Mid-eighteenth century.

**ZITA ROHR**

**Panel n° 7: The Importance of Not being Earnest: Transgressions and Transformations in Premodern Court Cultures**

**Transforming and ‘Humanizing’ the Late Medieval Crown of Aragon: “Violant de Bar, *dona afeccionada al luxe* and Joan I, *l’Amador de la Gentilesa*”**

This paper discusses the sometimes problematic cultural and linguistic connections between Aragon-Catalonia and France buttressing the deep and authentic love of cultural and linguistic pursuits that defined the courts and households of Joan I of Aragon (d. 1396), l’Amador de la Gentilesa and afrancesat, and his third wife, the precocious and highly cultured French princess, Violant de Bar (d.1431), *dona afeccionada al luxe*. Both were avid and committed patrons of culture, refinement, and humanist ideas who transgressively transformed and ‘humanized’ court and literary culture in late-fourteenth-century Aragon-Catalonia.

Dr Zita Eva Rohr is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and an Honorary Fellow at Macquarie University in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations. In 2004, she was admitted to the *Ordre des Palmes Académiques* for her contribution to French education, language, and culture. She is a specialist historian of the late Medieval and Early Modern periods and has published widely and presented internationally in the field of gendered political and diplomatic history of this rich, diverse, and turbulent period of European political and diplomatic transformation. A gender-conscious political historian, she deploys *longue durée* methodology with her research focusing upon the varied geopolitics and geographies of the Mediterranean, the Iberian Peninsula, France, Italy, and England. In 2016, she published a monograph based upon her doctoral thesis with Palgrave Macmillan, *Yolande of Aragon, Family and Power 1381-1442: The Reverse of the Tapestry* and has edited, with Lisa Benz, a collection of scholarly essays *Queenship, Gender and Reputation in the Medieval and Early Modern West, 1060-1600*, again with Palgrave Macmillan in 2016. Zita and Lisa recently reprised their collaboration with *Queenship and the Women of Westeros: Female Agency, and the Role of Advice in Game of Thrones and A Song of Ice and Fire*, published by Palgrave Macmillan in January 2020. *Significant Others: Deviance and Difference in Premodern Courts*, edited by Zita and Jonathan Spangler, will be published by Routledge in early 2021. Her current research project, *Anne of France and her Family, (1325-1522): A Genealogy of Premodern Female Power and Influence*, has been contracted by Palgrave Macmillan in a long-form monograph scheduled for release in 2023.

**LLEDÓ RUIZ DOMINGO**

**Panel n° 5: Governing her royal status. The Queen’s Households of the Iberian Kingdoms during the Late Middle Ages.**

**What was the power of money? Leadership dynamics and internal modifications of the Queen’s Household in the Crown of Aragon, the case of Violante of Bar (1387-1396)**

The Queen’s Household was the central field of action of the consort queen during the Late Middle Ages, by means of which she managed to deploy all her authority and exercise her personal leadership. Violante de Bar (r. 1387-1396) had, like her predecessors, an own Queen’s Household, which she had the ability to mould it into composition and image. Violante articulated the structure with more staff and entourage seen to date, devoting a huge flow of economic resources to its maintenance. Refinement and luxury were accompanied by improvements in wages and substantial and abundant donations to her servers. The volume of spending that Queen Violante dedicated to her Household, but

also to personal luxury from before even reaching the throne, meant that she borrowed tremendously, which affected her ability to pay debts contracted with suppliers and servers.

In 1393 and before the financial debacle, the queen decided to establish an economic austerity policy to control her spending and be able to free herself from outstanding debts. To do this, the capital invested in his House decreased significantly, transforming it internally. Thus, in this paper we will analyse the internal composition of the Queen's Household before 1393 and later, to extract the changes that Queen Violante impelled as a result of financial deficiencies. In this way, we can elucidate the consequences that the economic limitation had on her political and social leadership, given that the Household was the centre of authority and power of the consort queen. All this will lead us to make a final theoretical analysis of the relationship between economy and power in the monarchical sphere of the Crown of Aragon.

Lledó Ruiz Domingo is a Ph.D student in Medieval History at the University of Valencia. Her thesis project focuses on the study of the figure of female Lieutenancy in the Crown of Aragon during the late Middle Ages. She has conducted research stays at the Universities of Lisbon and Oxford and she has several publications, as in prestigious journals as in publishing houses, such as Routledge or Palgrave Macmillan. In this sense, it could be mentioned her article: “Crédito, deuda y finanzas de la casa de la reina. Los capítulos entre la reina Violante de Bar y su nuevo tesorero, Berenguer de Cortilles”, published in *Historia, Instituciones, Documentos*, of the University of Seville (2018), of the chapter: “Power, patronage, and politics: Maria of Navarre, queen of the Crown of Aragon (r. 1338-1347)”, in: Valerie Schutte and Estelle Paranque (eds.), *Forgotten Queens in Medieval and Early Modern Europe: Political Agency, Myth-Making, and Patronage*, London, Routledge, 2018.

**MANUEL SANTOS SILVA**

**Panel nº 5: Governing her royal status. The Queen's Households of the Iberian Kingdoms during the Late Middle Ages.**

**“All the queen's men and women”: Portuguese queen's households and power (13th-15th centuries).**

In 1261, the earliest regiment for the Portuguese royal court already establishes a separate household for the queen. Even before that, some scarce evidences of the existence of queens' ladies-in-waiting can be found. Nevertheless, it is not an easy task to reconstitute thoroughly the feminine queens' households. The royal chanceries were reformed in the fifteenth century and among the documents that were suppressed were those concerning the queens' households' administration and agency. As for the men, the fact that all of them performed a specific task for their lady, within their households or dominion, makes it a bit easier to trace their identity and social background.

The beginning of the fifteenth century brings a bureaucratic mentality to the royal administration and in what the queens' household is concerned, it is finally possible to reconstitute the social servers and companions of the kings' wives and understand the inner fights between noble families in order to become closer to their ladies.

Professor at the University of Lisbon, she is one of the greatest specialists in the study of the Portuguese Medieval Queenship, through the example of Queen Filipa of Lancaster. About this topic, she has a monograph published by the Circulo de Leitores in 2011. Likewise, she has coordinated with Ana M<sup>a</sup> Rodrigues and Isabel

dos Guimarães Sá the collection of biographies of the queens of Portugal. On the other hand, she has coordinated with Ana M<sup>a</sup> Rodrigues and Ana Leal de Faria the “Casamentos Régios” collection, which consists in four volumes. Both collections have been published by the Circulo de Leitores. She has participated in international research projects, such as CLAUSTRA, directed by Blanca Garí de Aguilera, or MUNARQAS, coordinated by Ángela Muñoz Fernández and Diana Pelaz Flores, both granted by the Government of Spain.

**CATHLEEN SARTI**

**Panel n° 2: Monarchies and economic transformations**

**Queen Dorothea and the Kalmar Union Monarchy, Economy, and Personal Union**

Dynastic rulers were often the common element holding several polities together. In the case of Dorothea of Brandenburg (c. 1430-1495), queen consort to Christopher of Bavaria, this was quite literal. The three realms united in the personal Kalmar union (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) all had territories which were promised to Dorothea as dowers to be used in the case of her widowhood. Should she as widow decide to live outside of the three realms, she would instead be given the enormous sum of 45,000 Rhenish Guilders. When this case occurred unexpected early in 1448, her family immediately began to consider a new match. Candidates from both the Jagellions and the Habsburgs were seriously considered for this now very rich widow from the North.

Furthermore, the always unstable Kalmar Union was threatening to fall apart with Sweden already turning to a new king, Charles VIII, and Norway about to follow. In this situation, Dorothea was the last band holding them together, and her non-Scandinavian marriage prospects not only endangered the continuity of the union, but also the economy of each kingdom. After all, her dower was a substantial sum which would need to be paid by each realm. The councils of the realms saw the only solution in ensuring Dorothea would marry the new king of the Kalmar Union and thus remain in Scandinavia.

In this proposed paper, I am going to analyse Dorothea’s prospects and ensuing agency in this situation, and her following political influence based on her economic power in the Scandinavian realms.

Cathleen Sarti is a postdoctoral research associate at the University of Oxford for the project *The European Fiscal-Military System 1530-1870* (PI Peter Wilson). Her research focuses on state formation, political culture, and conflict in Northern Europe, especially Scandinavia and the British Isles. Her doctoral thesis analysed depositions of monarchs in Denmark-Norway, England, Scotland, and Sweden, 1500-1700 (forthcoming with Routledge as *Deposing Monarchs: Domestic Conflict and State Formation, 1500-1700*). Most recently, she edited a book on *Women and Economic Power in Premodern Royal Courts* for the *Gender and Power in the Premodern World* book series with Arc Humanities Press (forthcoming September 2020).

**Education:** Ph.D in History (Magna cum Laude), Johannes Gutenberg University (JGU), Mainz

Position: PostDoctoral Research Associate, University of Oxford (The European Fiscal-Military System 1530-1870, PI Peter Wilson) – Section Editor - Medieval/Early Modern Central/Eastern/Northern Europe of the Royal Studies Journal

**Recent and Forthcoming Publications:**

(Monographs)

*Deposing Monarchs: Domestic Conflict and State Formation, 1500-1700.* (Routledge Research in Early

Modern History). Milton Park: Routledge [under contract].  
Monarchenabsetzungen im frühneuzeitlichen Nordeuropa. Mainz 2019. URN: urn:nbn:de:hebis:77-diss-1000030847

(Edited Volumes : selection)

Women and Economic Power in Premodern Royal Courts. (Gender and Power in the Premodern World). Leeds: Arc Humanities Press [in print]

With Banerjee, Milinda; Backerra, Charlotte (eds.): Transnational Histories of the 'Royal Nation?'. (Palgrave Studies in Modern Monarchy). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

(Book Chapters : selection)

Depositions of Monarchs in Northern Kingdoms, 1300-1700. In: Woodacre, Ellie et al. (eds.): The Routledge History of Monarchy. Milton Park: Routledge, 581-594.

Sigismund of Sweden as Foreigner in his Own Kingdom. How the King of Sweden was Made an Alien. In: Spangler, Jonathan et al. (eds.): Dynastic Change: Legitimacy and Gender in Medieval and Early Modern Monarchy. Milton Park: Routledge, 86-102.

## **AMY SAUNDERS**

### **Panel n° 4: Transforming Queens in Early Modern England Invisibility and Memory: Stuart Queens in Heritage**

Some queens were forced into invisibility as a result of the traditional view of monarchy as masculine. Amy Saunders demonstrates in her paper that Anna of Denmark, Henrietta Maria, and Catherine of Braganza were such queens, their invisibility being reflected in the heritage industry which rarely depicted them. When they are presented, it is largely in terms of their ability or inability to produce heirs. This invisibility may be linked to the queens' Catholicism and therefore to their inability to fulfill the narrative of a successful Protestant queen.

Amy Saunders is a Ph.D student at the University of Winchester under the supervision of Dr. Ellie Woodacre and Dr. Simon Sandall. She is exploring sexuality, gender, marriage, perceptions, and representations in the modern heritage industry in relation to James VI and I and Anna of Denmark, Charles I and Henrietta Maria, and Charles II and Catherine of Braganza. Having previously worked at the Victoria and Albert Museum and at other heritage sites, Amy is particularly interested in the representation of women within the heritage industry and in exploring hidden narratives within these spaces. Amy previously presented at Kings & Queens 7 in 2018 which resulted in an upcoming publication in the Royal Studies Journal, "The Afterlife of Christina of Sweden: Gender and Sexuality in Heritage and Fiction".

## **CASSANDRA SCHILLING**

### **Panel n° 6: Depicting Monarchs Ladies of the Hall: The Relationship between Beowulf's Queens and Society**

In this paper, Cassandra Schilling will draw on examples from the poem to examine the relationship between queenship and society, and demonstrate how the character of a queen impacts and is impacted by the character of their community. Thus, a secure and prospering queenship, like that of Wealtheow, is facilitated by those same qualities within the community, while Hildeburgh's fate is transformed alongside that of her people when feud erupts.

Further, in analysing Modthryth's character, she argues that an unstable queen generates instability among the community – negative transformative effects – while the opposite takes place when she engages in positive peaceweaving practices. Such literary constructs are not limited to early medieval texts. The Norman Conquest of 1066 has traditionally been interpreted as a watershed moment, creating a strong boundary between studies in Old English and Anglo-Norman/Middle English literature and its historical contexts. However, scholars like Elaine Treharne have more recently hinted at continuities between pre-Conquest and post-Conquest literature.

Cassandra Schilling is a Ph.D candidate whose research focuses on relationships between social attitudes and the representation of female militancy in Old English literature, with a particular interest the poem 'Judith'. In 2018 she submitted her Flinders University honours thesis, entitled 'Peaceweaving Paradigms: Anglo-Saxon sociocultural attitudes towards peaceweaving queens in Beowulf', which was awarded Honours First Class. Her work earned her a university medal, the James Miller Main prize in history, and the Richard Conyers award in literature. Cassandra has presented at both the 2018 and 2019 conferences of the Australian Early Medieval Association, and is currently a committee member for the journal *Cerae*.

**Jonathan Spangler**

**Panel n° 7: The Importance of Not being Earnest: Transgressions and Transformations in Premodern Court Cultures**

**“A Civilising Process for Monsieur: The Transformation of the Second Son in the Monarchy of France, 1560s-1780s, from transgressive rebellion to creation of wonders”**

This paper will examine the transformation of the role of the younger brother of the king of France ('Monsieur') across the early modern period, from a petulant nuisance and potential threat to an important and independent patron of art, architecture and learning. By examining princely patronage of royal cadets—patronage of both people and things—we can see in a concrete form one facet of the 'civilising process' as laid out by the by now well-known sociologist Norbert Elias, and elaborated by historian Ellery Shalk as the transformation of the nobility from 'warriors to gentlemen'. Kings' younger brothers in this period were seen as both the bottom tier of royalty and the top tier of nobility, and their actions were influenced by and impacted changes in both levels of society, but so far their role has been overlooked. The paper will first focus on people, and notably the clientèles established by French royal cadets, notably drawn from the ranks of other cadets of the nobility, to rival the entourages of their older brothers. This rivalry often led to outright military rebellion, as shown in the cases of the first two princes (François, duc d'Alençon, and Gaston, duc d'Orléans), and a weakening of the French monarchy overall. The paper will then focus on creation, especially buildings, which allowed the last two princes (Philippe, duc d'Orléans, and Louis-Stanislas, comte de Provence) to express their princely authority in an alternative means. In building lavish palaces of their own, such as Saint-Cloud for one and Brunoy for the other, and setting themselves up as great patrons of music, theatre and learning, new models were set for aristocratic behaviour in France, and important alternative outlets of creative patronage were established as a form of non-violent loyal opposition to the Crown.

Jonathan Spangler is a senior lecturer in early modern European history at Manchester Metropolitan University, England, and Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Jonathan did his first degree at William & Mary in Virginia, before completing a DPhil at Oxford University. His doctoral research focused on the foreign princes in 17<sup>th</sup> century France, notably the Lorraine-Guise family, about whom he has published articles and a monograph, *The Society of Princes* (2009). Recent work has focused on various aspects of this princely society, from ‘trans-regionalism’ in Lorraine to sexual deviance at the court of Versailles, and he is currently completing a monograph on the role of the second son in the French monarchy. Spangler is the co-editor, with Ana Maria Rodrigues and Manuela Santos Silva, of *Dynastic Change: Legitimacy and Gender in Medieval and Early Modern Monarchy* (Routledge, 2019). He has held visiting professorships at the universities of Vienna, Lisbon, Lorraine and St. Petersburg. Spangler is a trustee of the Society for Court Studies, and Senior Editor of its journal, *The Court Historian*.

## **JOHANNA STRONG**

### **Panel n° 4: Transforming Queens in Early Modern England**

#### **Protestant Memory of a Catholic Queen: Mary I's Political, Religious, and Gendered Legacy**

Monarchy deeply influences the society in which it exists, but monarchs themselves can also be transformed by these same external factors. Early modern English and British queens were largely viewed in terms of traditional masculinity and male monarchy, meaning that when queens — either regnant or consort — came to the throne, they forced transformation in their political, economic, and cultural spheres.

By virtue of being England’s first crowned queen regnant, Mary I challenged the traditional masculinity of English monarchy. As Johanna Strong's paper "Protestant Memory of a Catholic Queen: Mary I's Political, Religious, and Gendered Legacy" demonstrates, however, after Mary's death memory of her reign was transformed by Elizabethan and Jacobean literature and popular culture, which depicted her as a political tyrant and a religious zealot, largely due to the political and religious instability found in these later monarchs’ own reigns. English — and now British, too — monarchy reverted to its traditional pro-male bias and its Protestant identity was cemented.

Johanna Strong is a Ph.D student at the University of Winchester under the supervision of Dr. Elena (Ellie) Woodacre and Dr. Simon Sandall. Tentatively titled "The Making of a Queen: The Effect of Religion and Gender on Mary I's Legacy in the English Historical Narrative", Johanna's Ph.D thesis will examine the way in which Mary I's legacy was posthumously created and how this legacy is perpetuated into the modern period. She completed her Master of Arts at Queen’s University in Canada under the supervision of Dr. Jeffrey Collins, researching the political, gendered, and religious contexts of female monarchy in England. Her thesis was entitled "John Knox and Henry Howard: An Understanding of Early Modern Queens Regnant".

## **ELENA CHRISTIANE TEIBENBACHER**

### **Panel n° 3: Monarchies and modernizations**

#### **The good “Batjuška Tsar” and the “Europeanizing Emperors”**

In 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe, the rediscovery and manifestation of specific cultural trademarks – often implying a romanticized portrayal of the past – strongly influenced the creation of identity and nation. In Russia, this movement included a strong aspect of rehabilitation since Russia’s status among other European powers had long been measured with its state

of “Europeanization”. Therefore, the rediscovery of cultural identity went hand in hand with a certain desire for cultural self-defense. In 19<sup>th</sup> century Russian philosophical and historical writing, fiction and poetry this contrast between a culture perceived as “truly” Russian and the “imported” European traditions is particularly palpable in the portrayal of the tsar. The changes introduced by Peter I mark the transition point. On the one hand, the Emperor is lauded for enlarging the realm’s power and on the other, he is accused of uprooting traditional Russian culture. Peter’s successors strengthened the European connections, culturally as well as dynastically, while 19<sup>th</sup> century Romanticism turned the Rurikid and early Romanov Tsars into symbolic figures of a true and sublime Russian culture. In my presentation, I would like to analyze this juxtaposition especially within the controversy between Westernizers and Slavophiles throughout the Russian national cultural movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. I would explain to what extent the symbol of the good Batjuška Tsar influenced the image of dynastic continuance and how the last Romanov Emperors portrayed the traditions of their “forefathers”. Finally, I would show in what way 20<sup>th</sup> century Russian communist propaganda adopted the glorification of certain rulers and adapted it to Soviet politics.

**Education:** Ph.D candidate at the Faculty of Humanities at Karl-Franzens-University Graz Title of thesis: Moscow: Mother Russia, melting pot of cultures and symbol of power Since 2016 Studies of law, University of Vienna (36pecialization in history of law and international law)

**Experience:** since 2013 Specialisation in Cultural history with a focus on early modern Russian history, Royal Studies and Genealogy; project work, project management and marketing among others for the Royal Studies.

**Publications (with a focus on Russia):**

From the wild Tatar to the hot-blooded Cossack. The image of Asia in the course of time: Myths and prejudices from the middle ages to modern times. master thesis, University of Graz, 2009.

“Catherine II - How the Question of Legitimacy Influenced her Politics”, in: Spangler, Jonathan et al. (eds.), *Dynastic Change and Legitimacy*. London: Routledge, 2019.

“Sexuality, gender and propaganda: Catherine II and Maria Theresia”, in: Alvestad, Karl and Storey, Gabby (eds.), *The Institution of Monarchy – the Commemoration of Kings and Queens*. London: Routledge, anticipated publication 2020.

**KOLDO TRÁPAGA MONCHET**

**Panel n° 2: Monarchies and economic transformations**

**The politics of the natural resources: the governance of the Portuguese royal forests**

Throughout the Early Modern Age all the European powers issued and implemented forestry legislation in order to regulate the uses and accesses of forests. Whereas there are several reasons to explain the creation and evolvement of this legislation, there is little doubt that the founding concepts deployed for its approval evolved throughout the Early Modern Age. At the beginning, the territorial lords extended the legislation for gaming purposes. With the political and administrative transformations of the Monarchies this argument was replaced by the needs of the maritime warfare, as it was the case of the Portuguese Monarchy.

This paper addresses the restrictive legislation enacted by the Portuguese Monarchy during the kingship of Philip III to ensure the future availability of timber for shipbuilding. Besides, it sheds light upon the administrative cadre set out to enforce this restrictive legislation in the ground,

which brought long-lasting transformations over the territory by hierarchizing the uses and accesses of the woodlands.

Koldo Trápaga Monchet got his Ph.D at Autonomous University of Madrid in 2015 with the highest mark. He is currently an assistant professor of Early Modern History at King Juan Carlos University, where he had been a post-doctoral researcher of the Autonomous Government of Madrid. He had held a Marie-Curie fellowship at the IAP of the New University of Lisbon and a doctoral fellowship at the IULCE of the Autonomous University of Madrid.

His research interests are the forestry of the Iberian Monarchies during the Early Modern Age through a multidisciplinary approach and the political reshaping of the Spanish Monarchy during the second half of 17<sup>th</sup> century through Don Juan José de Austria and his royal households. These research lines have yielded a book, and several scientific articles and book chapters.

**ELENA (ELLIE) WOODACRE**

**Panel n° 7: The Importance of Not being Earnest: Transgressions and Transformations in Premodern Court Cultures**

**“Transforming from Duchess to Queen with bling: using ‘luxé’ and court culture as vehicle to reinforce family networks and queenly status”.**

This paper will examine the transformation of Joan of Navarre (1368-1437), who left her children and her comfortable existence as Duchess of Brittany behind to become Queen of England in 1403. Joan was in a very precarious position throughout the whole of her 34 years in England—first as the controversial wife of an unstable usurper, then as the tenuous role of stepmother of the king who was accused of witchcraft and placed under house arrest for several years and finally as a distantly related dowager who had to reassert her queenly status after her release during the reign of her step-grandson, Henry VI.

This paper will demonstrate that Joan used patronage and gift giving as a key means of reinforcing family networks in both England and Brittany. It will examine her commissions for the tombs of both of her husbands as a means of preserving family memory (a key aspect of queenship) and underlining her own status as duchess and queen. It will also discuss Joan’s use of gift giving to establish and enhance her relationships with her new stepfamily and to maintain connections with her own children back in Brittany. Finally, it will demonstrate how Joan engaged in patronage to fit in at the English court and with her new family, reflecting the interests of her cultured stepsons, Henry V and Humphrey of Gloucester in literature and music. Though her financial situation was as unstable and precarious as her position, Joan still managed to use expenditure on luxurious gifts and cultural patronage as a vital means to reinforce both her (step)motherhood and majesty.

Dr. Elena (Ellie) Woodacre is a Senior Lecturer in Early Modern European History at the University of Winchester. She is a specialist in queenship and royal studies and has published extensively in this area, publications include her monograph *The Queens Regnant of Navarre; Succession, Politics and Partnership* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013) and edited collections on queenship and monarchy in various contexts and settings. Elena is the organizer of the ‘Kings & Queens’ conference series, founder of the Royal Studies Network ([www.royalstudiesnetwork.org](http://www.royalstudiesnetwork.org)) and Editor-in-Chief of the *Royal Studies Journal* ([www.rsj.winchester.ac.uk](http://www.rsj.winchester.ac.uk)). Elena is also the co-editor of the *Queens of England* series at Routledge and the *Gender and Power in the Premodern World* series at ARC Humanities Press.

**KATIA WRIGHT**

**Panel n° 12: The Transformation of Queenly Power in Medieval England and France  
The Transformation of Lands and the Transformation of Power: Isabella of France and  
the Fluctuations of her Property**

A vital aspect of a queen's power and influence came from her economic revenue. A major source of any queen's income came in the form of her estates and properties, granted to her by her husband, the king. These estates provided more than just revenue: as a landowner the queen's financial position and political agency were interdependent and enabled the queen to gain considerable economic and political weight. As such, any fluctuations in these holdings could heavily impact a queen's political position. Isabella of France, queen of Edward II of England, had her entire lands seized twice. The loss of these holdings, and the subsequent gain of further property reflect key moments throughout her tenure as both consort and dowager in which both kings, Edward II and Edward III respectively, sought to limit both her economic and political agency.

Katia Wright is a part-time Ph.D Student at the University of Winchester, where her doctoral research focuses on five English queens across the fourteenth century as landowners, and more specifically their dower lands. She has worked on several joint projects, including co-editing a special edition of the Royal Studies Journal, co-organising the Kings and Queens 7 Conference in July 2018, and a chapter on the sources of medieval English queens' lands. Katia is also the Assistant Curator (Archives) of the AGC Museum, Winchester.

**ALEXANDRA ZIEGLER**

**Panel n° 8: Queenship and religious transformation  
“Saints Have No Need for Crowns”: Piety, Power, and Portraits of Women at the French  
Court**

Visual strategies for establishing authority are well-documented in the histories of seventeenth-century Bourbon kings. The best-known example is Louis XIV's totalizing image program at Versailles, carried out not only through portraiture but in architecture, courtly rituals, and masques. The comparison made in visual media between the French king and the sun god Apollo served to exalt the monarch and emphasize his fundamental importance within the constellation of courtly life. Louis XIV only continues an already rich and storied tradition of French monarchs who aligned themselves with historical or mythological exemplars of kingship and masculinity. Women at the French court also engaged in similar forms of visual rhetoric, but, in the seventeenth century, their patronage established a new taste for imaging powerful women through the religious portrait historié. The women whose portraits (in which they adopt the costuming, iconography, and postures of Catholic saints) form the basis of this investigation are those who, through relation and proximity to the king, occupied positions of significant influence at the courts of Louis XIII and Louis XIV—women such as Marie de Médicis, Anne d'Autriche, and Françoise d'Aubigné. Just as access to the typically masculine realm of politics was achieved for women through alternative or circuitous routes, so too did their representations in images reflect the particularities and, often, precariousness, of their positions. Rather than isolated instances or transgressive forays into pseudo-blasphemous

territory, appropriations of saintly identity evolved into an established trend for picturing women at the French court during the seventeenth century.

**Education:** Ph.D. Candidate University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Position:** Teaching Fellow, Ackland Art Museum, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Co-President Art Student Graduate Organization (ASGO), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Conferences, Symposia, and Public Lectures.**

Community: Public, Private, Spectator, and Patron, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, organizing committee, September 7, 2019.

Louis Bourgeois's Crouching Spider: Do Not Touch or Climb, Ackland Art Museum, organizing committee, April 11, 2019.

"Early Modern Morality and the Garden as Sexual Metaphor," Bowing Before a Masterpiece: The Garden of Earthly Delights, Carolina Performing Arts, February 1, 2019.

"Masculinity and Monarchy: The Mythology of Henri IV," Kings and Queens VII: Ruling Sexualities, University of Winchester, July 10, 2018.

"Beyond the Veil: Identity and Memory in Early Modern Portraits of Widowhood," New Scholarship in British Art History: Discoveries at the North Carolina Museum of Art, January 27, 2017.

Bodies in the City: Otherness and Urbanism, University of Oregon, editorial board, April 23, 2015.

## APPENDIX: DO'S & DON'T

Dear Delegate,

Thank you for your participation in the 2020 Kings and Queens E-Conference.

I have the pleasure to let you know that this exceptional conference will be held under the high patronage of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Hereditary Guillaume of Luxembourg. We are grateful for this outstanding honor, and the truly impressive endorsement it constitutes for Royal studies.

The conference will be taking place from Thursday July 1 to Friday July 3. There is no fee associated with your participation in the conference which will be broadcasted through a Webex Meeting Platform. There are different ways to join, so just open the link of the conference in your favorite browser and follow the instructions.

Day 1 link:

[https://www.google.com/url?q=https://miamioh.webex.com/miamioh/j.php?MTID%3Dm35a8e2440acd274a8f9f39079545fb98&sa=D&source=calendar&ust=1593806193757000&usg=AOvVaw23l\\_YEZ6-g80WNVL\\_EDqnp](https://www.google.com/url?q=https://miamioh.webex.com/miamioh/j.php?MTID%3Dm35a8e2440acd274a8f9f39079545fb98&sa=D&source=calendar&ust=1593806193757000&usg=AOvVaw23l_YEZ6-g80WNVL_EDqnp)

Day 2 link:

<https://www.google.com/url?q=https://miamioh.webex.com/miamioh/j.php?MTID%3Dm076cf9140a778ae3672e326ef6317c38&sa=D&source=calendar&ust=1593806380464000&usg=AOvVaw1-paiaQjD85kE1TvJqInhx>

Day 3 link:

<https://www.google.com/url?q=https://miamioh.webex.com/miamioh/j.php?MTID%3Dma17e6c8008c643c949fab72daf51e7e2&sa=D&source=calendar&ust=1593806420734000&usg=AOvVaw3UcFCF8sLMqgMdrjQm4VvH>

Your acceptance through the survey last month is your actual registration.

**All presentations are allocated a 20mn slot. Please respect the time allocated. There is time for Q&A and the end of each panel.**

The key notes will be delivered by Dr. Guy de Muyser, Ambassador Hon. & former Marshall of the Court of Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and by Dr. Philippe Poirier, Chair of Parliamentary Studies at the University of Luxembourg.

Please check carefully the program and make sure that you attend your presentation even if it is prerecorded

I kindly remind you that even if you have chosen to pre-record your session, you must be present during your panel.

During the conference, please attend a maximum sessions in order to interact with other delegates and plan to observe the basic recommendations for large e-events:

- turn off mics and cams except for presenters and moderators.
- use the chat to indicate you “have a question”.

- The moderator will then read your question and a panelist will answer live.

Questions will be taken at the end of the panel.

As we are at it, a few recommendations:

An e-event is a wonderful opportunity to share our...office, bedroom, garden, our very Harry Potter stylish closet under the staircase, or... our garage. Just be mindful of

- your background.
- Surrounding noises
- How the light looks.

A few tips to look good can be found at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/07/style/tom-ford-video-chat-tips.html>

Once again, a great “thank you” from the organizers!

Differdange, June 28, 2020

For the organizers,  
Dr. Thierry Leterre  
John E. Dolibois European Center